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lections of 1883, I found the var. *Tatarica*, Benth.—a form growing but one or two inches high—in the glacial regions, in low, swampy, grassy places. THOMAS MEEHAN.

Long Island Plants.

In Mr. Julius A. Bisky's list of plants "not before reported from Long Island," in the January BULLETIN, I notice *Solanum Carolinense*, L., and *Symphytum officinale*, L. The former Dr. Torrey mentions in the State Flora (1843) as growing in "fields on Long Island, near Newtown"; the latter I find in Miller and Young's Catalogue of Suffolk County Plants. In June of last year I found *Myosotis verna*, Nutt., between Greenport and Southold.

FRANK N. TILLINGHAST, Greenport, L. I.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Æchmea Mexicana, Baker. (Gard. Chron., i., 3d Series, p. 8).
Botanical Necrology for 1886.—Asa Gray. (Am. Journ. Sci., xxxiii., 164, 165.)

Among European botanists of distinction who died during the past year are Edouard Morren, Rev. Wm. W. Newbould, Dr. Wm. Hildebrand, Dr. Henry F. Hance, Prof. T. G. Orphanides, and Prof. J. W. A. Wygand. A notice of Dr. Wygand is published in the Botanical Gazette for January. Prof. Edward Tuckerman is the most notable loss among American botanists.
Carpenteria Californica. (Garden, xxxi., pp. 100, 101, plate 581.)

Another beautiful plate of this showy shrub is here published. In noting the one in the Botanical Magazine (plate 6911), on p. 19 of the BULLETIN, we stated that its native habitat is still uncertain. This statement was based on Sir J. D. Hooker's remark in describing that plate, "it is singular that the exact native country of so fine a shrub as *Carpenteria* should be doubtful." Mr. W. M. Canby has called our attention to the oversight, stating that he possesses specimens collected by Dr. Eisen, labelled "Big Dry Creek, Sierra Nevada, Fresno Co., Cal." The original of the species in the Torrey Herbarium bears no exact locality.

Cercospora, Gleosporium and Cyindrosporium.—Additions to.—J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol., iii., pp. 13-22.)

Fifty new species from various parts of the United States are characterized.

Columbia College Herbaria.—N. L. Britton. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 9-11; reprinted.)

Cultures of Gymnosporangium, with Notes on their Rosteliæ.—Roland Thaxter. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., pp. 259-269; reprinted.)

Disease of Clover Leaf Weevil (Entomophthora Phyttonomi).—J. C. Arthur. (5th Ann. Rep. N. Y. Agric. Exp., Station, p. 291, one figure; reprinted in Report of the Botanist.)

Echinocystis.—*The Western Species of.*—E. L. Greene. (West. Amer. Sci., iii., pp. 34-35.)

Prof. Greene contends that the cucurbitaceous plants described as species of *Megarrhisa* are not to be generically separated from *Echinocystis*, which would thus consist of seven western species and our eastern *E. lobata*.

Eupatorium ageratoides. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., p. 56.)

The writer strongly recommends the use of this species for decorative purposes. It is said to bloom a month earlier than the *E. arboreum*, which it much resembles. In places where it blooms in profusion, it is one of the most showy native plants.

Food Plants of Lepidoptera.—Wm. Beutenmueller. (Papilio, v., pp. 53 and 78; reprinted.)

Lists of plants visited by two species of insects are given. *Eacles imperialis* feeds on no less than forty-nine different trees and shrubs.

Forest Trees.—F. J. W. Burnham. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., pp. 39-41.)

Interdependence of Plants.—Thomas Meehan. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1886, pp. 344, 345.)

Iris.—*The Genus.*—Asa Gray. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 16, 17.)

Dr. Gray directs attention to Prof. Michael Foster's investigations of *Iris*, and states that he is anxious to obtain seeds and roots of any of the rarer North American species. Any of these sent to the Botanic Garden at Cambridge will be forwarded to

Prof. Foster. We trust that the appeal will not be neglected by our western and southern botanists.

Is Botany a Suitable Study for Young Men?—J. F. A. Adams, M.D. From the first number of the Swiss Cross. (Science, Feb. 4th, 1887.)

Jamaica.—*Annual Report on the Public Gardens and Plantations*, 1886. 4to., pp. 22.

Juniperus Sabina × *communis*. A hybrid between these parents is described by Joanne de Csato in Magyar Novénnytani Lapok, vol. x., p. 145.

Loco-weeds.—Francis H. Snow. (Science, ix., p. 92.)

In western Kansas the two *loco* plants are *Oxytropis Lambertii*, Pursh., and *Astragalus mollissimus*, Torr.; and it is stated that the horse bot-fly deposits its eggs on the leaves of the latter and thus causes the disease attributed to the plant.

Method for Subjecting Living Protoplasm to the Action of Different Liquids.—G. L. Goodale. (Amer. Journ. Sci., iii., pp. 144, 145.)

New Plants from Northern California.—E. L. Greene. (West. Amer. Sci., iii., pp., 24, 25.)

Ribes Marshallii, *Mitella diversifolia* and *M. ovalis* are described.

Nostoc pruniforme.—*Remarks on a variety of.*—Geo. B. Twitchell. (Journ. Cinn. Soc. Nat. Hist., ix., pp. 253-255.)

Pear Blight (Micrococcus amylovorus).—J. C. Arthur. (5th Ann. Rep. N. Y. Agric. Exp. Station, 1887, pp. 275-289, four figures; also pp. 300-315; reprinted in Report of the Botanist.)

An account is given of further observations on this pest, and a list of papers published on it is appended.

Petiolar Glands in some Onagraceæ.—Thomas Meehan. (Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1886, pp. 349, 350 and Bot. Gaz. xii., p. 17.)

Mr. Meehan remarked that stipules were unknown in Onagraceæ but that in *Ludwigia palustris* there are two minute conical glands which may represent them. They were also detected in other species of *Ludwigia* and *Fussiaea*, but in these appear petiolar rather than stipular.

Pharmacognostical Notes.—Jos. Schrenk. (Amer. Druggist, Jan. 1887 ; reprinted.)

Professor Schrenk finds, contrary to the statements of Berg and of Flückiger, that many specimens of commercial *Taraxacum* root contain distinct pith, the diameter of which in some cases exceeds that of the woody zone; also that the root of *Atropa Belladonna* may contain bast-cells. In discussing the structure of the rootstock of *Veratrum*, he states that the cells in the endodermis of *V. album* are more thickened than in *V. viride*, and the lumina of these cells has the form of a V in *V. album* and of a U in *V. viride*; the rootstocks of the American plant appear to be generally lighter in weight than those of the European, and of a spongy structure. The structure of the endodermis in the rootstock of *Cypripedium pubescens* varies greatly. Professor Schrenk found its cell-walls greatly thickened in plants from a boggy wood, while in those from a dry place they were thin.

Plum Leaf Fungus. (*Septoria Cerasina*.)—J. C. Arthur. (5th Ann. Rep. N. Y. Agric. Exp. Station, pp. 293-298, five figures.)

Stawberry Mildew (*Sphærotheca Castagnei*.) J. C. Arthur. (5th Ann. Rep. N. Y. Agric. Exp. Station, pp. 291-293.)

Submerged Trees of the Columbia River.—C. E. Dutton. (Science, ix., pp. 82-84.)

Trees and Tree Planting in Massachusetts.—C. S. Sargent. (From Ann. Rep. Mass. State Board Agric., 1886, pamphlet, pp. 21.)

Professor Sargent concludes "That the native trees of Massachusetts are better suited to Massachusetts than any exotic trees can be, and that if our woods and plantations are ever to assume real importance, and to make profitable returns upon the money invested in them, they must be composed either wholly or in large part of our native trees."

Vaccinium macrocarpon.—(Garden, xxxi., p. 66.)

The Cranberry is strongly recommended for winter decoration. "Its fruit, when cooked, is said to be very palatable."

Violets, North American.—*Memoranda of a Revision of the.*—Asa Gray (Proc. A. A. A. S., 1886, pp. 247-253.)

This is, in effect, the same paper published in the Botanical Gazette, Vol. xi., pp. 253-256, and 289-293, and noted in the BULLETIN, xii., p. 21.

Weed Statistics.—J. C. Arthur. (5th Ann. Rep. N. Y. Agric. Exp. Station, pp. 298-300.)

A list of weeds growing on one-twentieth of an acre is given, with their relative numbers in 1885 and 1886.

Botanical Notes.

We have received a circular from Henry Willey, of New Bedford, Mass., offering for sale his collection of Lichens and books. The various works and collections are specified and enumerated. The specimens are mostly mounted or in envelopes, and the New Bedford species are heavily duplicated. The whole is valued at \$2,000.

Les Lichens Utiles, par Dr. Felix Henneguy. Octave Doin, Paris, 1883. Octavo, pp. 114; 25 woodcuts.

The author gives us much more than the title would warrant us in expecting. Nearly half the book is devoted to the structure and biology of lichens. Then follow chapters on the chemistry of lichens, the uses to which lichens have been put, and the classification of lichens. The book closes with a detailed description of all species known to be of economic value. Many of the species are figured, and illustrations also appear in the structural part.

The economic part is of necessity chiefly a record of past uses, for very few lichens have held their own against modern substitutes; thus, of those which have been used in medicine, only one (*Cetraria Islandica*) is now officinal, and since the introduction of the aniline dyes, the once highly important tinctorial lichens have almost entirely gone out of use. The production of alcohol from lichen-starch, carried on to a considerable extent in Northern Europe, is one of the most important modern uses that are mentioned.

Not the least interesting portion of the book is the introductory half, and the general reader will find gathered here much valuable information. It must be said, however, that the views